1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 3 4 5 In Re: Bard IVC Filters) MD-15-02641-PHX-DGC Products Liability Litigation 6) Phoenix, Arizona) May 29, 2019 7 8 9 10 11 BEFORE: THE HONORABLE DAVID G. CAMPBELL, JUDGE 12 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 1.3 MOTION HEARING 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 Official Court Reporter: Patricia Lyons, RMR, CRR 22 Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Courthouse, Ste. 312 401 West Washington Street, SPC 41 23 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2150 (602) 322-7257 24 Proceedings Reported by Stenographic Court Reporter 25 Transcript Prepared with Computer-Aided Transcription

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10:01:31 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: This is MDL case number 15-2641 regarding Bard IVC Filters Products Liability 13:00:38 Litigation on for motion hearing. 6 Counsel, please announce for the record. 7 MR. LOPEZ: Good afternoon. Ramon Lopez on behalf of 8 the Plaintiffs' Leadership Council. 9 MR. SELTZ: Good afternoon. Daniel Seltz --13:00:52 10 THE COURT: Pull the mic up, would you, please. MR. SELTZ: Daniel Seltz from Lieff Cabraser for the 11 12 plaintiffs. 13 THE COURT: Good afternoon. MR. NORTH: Good afternoon. Richard North and 14 13:01:02 15 Matthew Lerner for the defendants. 16 THE COURT: Good afternoon. I know we have some folks on the phone as well. 17 Let's just have people who wish to say something during this 18 hearing who are on the phone identify themselves. 19 13:01:16 20 MR. GOSS: Your Honor, Tim Goss for the plaintiffs. MR. CAPPELLI: Your Honor, Joseph Cappelli for the 21 22 plaintiffs. 23 MR. BERN: Your Honor, Marc Bern for the plaintiffs. 24 MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, Mark O'Connor. I'm 13:01:34 25 appearing telephonically today.

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THE COURT: Okay.

All right. We have a motion that was filed by the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee back on April 12th which sought to establish the two funds called for in Case Management Order Number 6 and also sought an increase in the amount of the assessment to be made when settlements occur in this case. The request is to increase the assessment from 8 percent to a total of 14 percent. What that would comprise would be an increase from 6 percent to 9 percent as an assessment for common benefit attorneys' fees and an increase from 2 percent to 5 percent for common benefit costs.

I've reviewed the motion, the responses filed by Bard, by the Bern firm, by the Freese and Matthews firms. There's been lots of joinders as well. And then the reply filed by the plaintiffs. And I went back and reread Case Management Order Number 6.

I think what we ought to do now that this briefing is done is give Plaintiffs' Steering Committee an opportunity to address any additional matters they would like. I'll then be happy to hear comments from Bard if they wish to make them, but also from the folks on the phone who wish to say something about this issue, particularly it looks like Mr. Goss, Mr. Cappelli, and Mr. Bern would like to do that.

Mr. Lopez, let's start with you, please.

And if you would, pull both mics in so the folks on

the phone can hear you.

MR. LOPEZ: So just so the Court -- I've been on all different sides of this issue. I understand it's one where, depending on where your perspective is, you look at it differently. I mean, I've been objected, I've been in the middle, and I've been on committees where we thought the original assessment was not high enough. So --

So the Court knows the genesis of this, part of our duties as lead counsel or co-lead counsel in this case as an executive committee, if the Court will recall we had an executive committee that was formed about a year and a half ago or so, and those members and I discussed frequently various administrative things, including things like this.

And it's obviously part of our function is to look at issues like this type of benefit holdback. And, again, we're not asking the Court to make an assessment today.

THE COURT: Hold on just a minute, Mr. Lopez.

Somebody on the phone is making a fair bit of noise. If you all could either mute your phones until you want to speak or just be a little quieter, that would help us. We're hearing that in the courtroom.

Go ahead, Mr. Lopez.

MR. LOPEZ: So when we looked at where we were about two or three months ago and we -- since that time we've -- and before we filed this, we kind of looked at where we thought

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this case might be going and whether or not we had more work ahead of us and we -- and looking at the lodestar hours to date and whether or not based on all of that we -- whether or not -- what was currently the holdback was equitable and fair for not only the work that had been done, but for the work that we kind of foresee into the future.

And I'll go through those in a bit.

This is not about, you know, unjustly enriching anybody. This is looking at what a good number of us have done over the last three and a half, going on four years. In some instances some of us were two or three years before this MDL to get to us where we are now. And we just feel that in looking at what some of the recent upward assessments — not assessments, but holdbacks in simpler cases, that it was appropriate for us to make that request of the Court at this time.

The first thing I want to address, and I'll get into -- I know there's a lot of things about what's happened in other cases. Of course, we cited cases we think are more similar to this one, where the assessment or holdback was actually significantly higher than what we're asking for here. But it's fairly consistent when you read cases, when you read best practices, law review articles, and things like that, that whatever the holdback ultimately is, or even the assessment, should be tailored to the realities of the

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particular case as being superior to any other means of determining a reasonable fee for common benefit counsel. And that's why we're here, I think, is to show the Court what some of those realities are in this case.

I'm a bit taken aback about the fact that the defendants think that they have standing to even file an objection. I'm going to object to the fact that they shouldn't have standing to file an objection to our request because none of what they state in their papers has anything to do with what would be a fair and equitable common benefit fee or holdback in this case.

I mean, certainly I wouldn't be in here suggesting to the Court that because of the fees that defense counsel are making in defending these cases that somehow that is a detriment to settlement. I wouldn't make that accusation. I don't think that is true and I have no basis of doing so. But that's essentially what they're doing in opposing what we're trying to have the Court do for us today.

For them to suggest that somehow or other applying these equitable principles will somehow get in the way of settlement, I've seen no proof of that. I mean, I know objecting counsel have suggested that.

Again, I don't know that that's even one of the principles, the equitable principles that should be applied in determining what the holdback should be in this case.

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It could be, Your Honor, two years from now those lawyers that may have settled cases, now they come in and say, You know, Judge, all this stuff that happened afterwards, we didn't benefit from this increase, it did not benefit our clients in any way and -- paying the extra 3 percent that we're asking to you hold back.

It could be that when we get here you say, you know what, I was right the first time when I said 6 percent. But don't know. There are too many unknowns right now about all that. You haven't had an opportunity to really look at the work that's been done as far as the contribution by the various lawyers and what we have ahead of us.

One of the things that you'll see in some of the papers we filed, Judge Kincaid and Judge Kennelly both mentioned the fact they don't know anything about the settlements that have happened in those cases to determine whether or not the current holdback would be sufficient based on the settlements that have happened to have time to sufficiently compensate the lawyers that have done the common benefit work.

Likewise, we didn't know. The Plaintiffs' Executive Committee and no one that I know of on the Plaintiffs' Leadership Committee other than I think two or three of the firms that have objected, have any idea what the settlement program is with Mr. Goss' firm, Mr. Matthews' firm, and the

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defendants. No idea.

I don't know whether or not -- I'm hearing things, and based on probably things that I'm hearing, I -- we better be well prepared to deal with a large number of remands is basically where I think we are. And if that happens, the work that our PLC, the PEC, and others who decide to continue to do this work is fairly vast, and I'll get into those details in a minute.

But I think as Judge Kincaid and Judge Kennelly rightfully pointed out, how can the Court determine whether or not the assessment on settlements would adequately compensate the lawyers for the work they've done even thus far? We don't know. We don't know whether or not the amount of the settlements that have — and by the way, those settlements were entered into by lawyers who are not part of our common benefit group, not part of the Leadership Council that's authorized to do work in this case.

And it's worth pointing out one of the lawyers in the settlement group, Mr. Matthews, is one of the lead counsel in the Cook litigation, who the same day that we filed our papers to increase our percentage of holdback from 6 to 9 percent and our costs from 2 to 5 percent, basically filed our papers in the Cook MDL for the same type of increase in the assessment or in the holdback.

There's a lot of similarities there, there are a lot

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of common things there. There's one thing that we got engaged in in this case that I'm not sure that they -- I'm not even sure but I -- but the Court will recall that the preemption part of this case, the briefing, the extra hearings we had, the depositions that were taken, the access and supplementation of expert reports were not something we anticipated at the beginning. I don't know how many hours that was but I know that that is something that is going to continue.

I know that the defendants are bent on seeing this thing through the Ninth Circuit. We've hired

David Frederick's firm in Texas, who is probably the best known appellate lawyer and appellate firm that handles preemption cases on behalf of plaintiffs in these cases, and he doesn't come at a cheap expense, his hourly rate we're paying, and that's being funded by our PLC and we've got members of our PLC that are working with that firm on that appeal, as well as others.

That is headed to the Supreme Court.

That's something that we didn't anticipate in the beginning.

We didn't -- nor did we anticipate that a non-PLC firm a year ago would start the process of developing a settlement program that we knew nothing about, that that firm -- those firms are now going around the country bringing

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other law firms into whatever this settlement program is.

Again, I have no idea what that program is. I don't know whether or not we're going to be dealing with -- I'm hearing there could be a number of opt-outs from those settlements. I'm hearing the settlements could go on for another one to three years before they're finalized.

In the meantime, what happens to the cases where releases aren't presented or where the cases aren't dismissed? Those are going to become part of your remand order and those are going to be out in the system, and even those lawyers that are part of that settlement, I assume they're going to continue to represent those individuals and individual cases that have to be tried in the transferor courts.

Again, I think that the focus -- and when you read the manual, you read cases, you read law review articles and some best practices articles, your decision should be based on the posture of this MDL now. And if we were at a point where we knew what the settlements were, if we knew that there weren't going to be hundreds, if not thousands, of remands, which there may be, or we knew what values were being paid to 2,000, 3,000 -- there may be 4,000 involved in that other settlement that added up to a certain number at the current assessment, and that that would sufficiently provide equitable and fair compensation to those of us that

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have not only done common benefit work but will continue to do so, then we'll be able to address that. But we can't do that here.

I think that's what struck Judge Kincaid and Judge Kennelly in their increases in the holdback, because they really didn't know. In both instances, there were settlements in cases where that wasn't shared.

Interestingly, one of the objectors, I can't remember whether it was the testosterone case or the DePuy hip case, was objecting because he or she didn't know what the PLC in that case had settled cases for, what kind of PLC program was in place, so that they can determine as an objector to the increase whether or not the settlements were at a certain level where a certain percentage would, you know, justly and fairly compensate the common benefit lawyers.

We have just the opposite here, we have -- which is highly unusual. We have non-PLC lawyers that have established a settlement program and apparently some kind of a matrix or something -- I have no details, literally none -- whether or not if that is the program that gets applied across every case or every firm's group of cases to be settled, whether or not that percentage is going to equal a lodestar that is fine for fair and equitable or whether or not it's a lodestar that is woefully inadequate.

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But that is something you can determine, Your Honor, a year or two from now when we know what is in that fund and what's been assessed.

Again, the number of remands, I think -- I don't know. I can just tell you that it appears that there could be thousands of remands. And -- I'll get to that in a second -- and what that means insofar as the continuing work that we may have to do as a Leadership Council or a PEC or a PSC, whatever you want to call us.

I will add that in many of these cases, like the DePuy case, we're talking about one product.

Here, we have seven different devices.

I just had a meeting yesterday with lawyers who are getting a case prepared in this litigation because they wanted to know, you know, what was our trial package, what was -- what our advice was for that case. If it -- it involved a product that -- the way that case should be prepared and tried is unique to -- not only to that device, but to when that person got the device, when that client, when that plaintiff got that device.

So a lot of this -- you know, it's not a one-size-fits-all trial package they're putting together.

There are going to be, you know, various buckets of different types of evidence that are going to come in. Even in the G2 case that's been on the market for six years, you know, the

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way the warnings have changed, the way the literature changed, the way the FDA's involvement changed. Those all changed.

So these trial packages are going to be something that -- we've made a lot of progress but we know that that's going to require ongoing work by our PLC.

We've already talked, Your Honor, last time we were here, I think, about the expert preservation depositions that have to be taken. That -- I mean, even if there are only hundreds of remands, that's something I think both sides agree we'd have to do.

I also think that there are going to be a number of corporate witness preservation depositions. These cases are not going to be, for the most part, tried in Arizona. A lot of the people we saw live here are not going to appear live in other jurisdictions, other states.

Some of these depositions that have been played are stale. Some of them are dated 2010, '11, '12, '13, '14. Key deposition been played in every trial. And there's been a lot of things that have changed with respect to -- I mean, just the evidence in the case, the FDA's involvement in the case, the 510(k) process, the medical literature, the amount of complaints that have come out, and frankly, the market. There are some of these devices that are no longer even being marketed in other countries, they've been disallowed to be

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marketed. Those types of things.

There's probably good cause for some litigant to go to his or her judge in a federal court to say, Judge, this deposition was taken in 2013 of the medical director and there's been a number of things that have changed between now and then, and we think that we should be able to take at least an updated deposition of that individual.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question on that,

Mr. Lopez. Assuming that happens by some litigant in some

court somewhere, why does the taking of that deposition become

a common-benefit expense?

MR. LOPEZ: Well, because the issue is whether or not -- I mean, that's a whole 'nother -- one of the things I read in preparing for today is your ongoing communication with transferor courts when they're faced with things like that.

And maybe you're faced with it from four or five different judges where they're getting the same requests for the deposition.

And the question is whether or not, as part of this process, this MDL process that's supposed to resolve those sorts of things and not really -- and just get sent back to a court and things don't change.

The chances of that happening here -- I've already talked with -- I mean, even the people I met with yesterday want to take updated depositions of some of these corporate

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witnesses and certainly want to take the depositions of the people that appeared live in trial because they don't have the video depositions of the testimony that was given here in trial.

So that becomes an issue whether or not you do that as an ongoing part of being the MDL judge, whether or not three judges who are faced with the same request coordinate. There's a lot. In one of the articles I read, a best practices article from Duke, they talked about being a coordination within a court.

And you're right, maybe that's not something that you have to address, and that's a deposition that gets taken in that case and gets applied to all other cases. I mean, that's possible. But I don't know. I don't know what the transferor courts might ask you to do if they get hit with a number of these requests.

I know that's not something that is unexpected, especially if you're talking about every court in America potentially getting any number of these cases, maybe even some hundreds of them.

But, again, I'm anticipating that that's something that I would prefer not to have to personally be involved in, but whether or not I'm going to be -- I or others are going to be consulted about that, or maybe even ask us to bring that to your attention, I mean, I don't know. That's some of

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the unknown that we're dealing with here and why we think just the holdback, not an assessment, but preparing for -- I frankly think the holdback should be greater based on what I'm anticipating is going to happen. Potentially could happen in the future. I think we're being a lot more reasonable than they were being in the testosterone and the DePuy case. Under the circumstances, I think are more supportive of us being at their level. So we came to a number where we thought was a fair and reasonable holdback under these circumstances.

There are people that are asking for access to our -- to the common benefit, you know, the MDL PLC experts. Some of them don't want to use a deposition. And we're going to have to continue to monitor that and make sure that we're the people that are kind of monitoring that and making sure that these -- that these experts are protected from not getting involved in a case that maybe they shouldn't get involved in.

We already talked about the organization of trial packages.

Depending on whether there is 100 remands or 2,000 remands, we feel that we're obligated to have multiple trial package presentation seminars. You know, maybe various -- maybe two or three of those.

We talked about the coordination and consolidation

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of cases in transferor courts. That's something that may or may not -- I mean, it could be the transferor court says I want Mr. O'Connor or I want someone that was involved with Judge Campbell to come here and tell me what -- what he thinks about that or what she thinks about that.

Of course, we have to maintain the depository, we have to update discovery, these complaint files continue to come in. There could be good reason for there to be a nationally coordinated deposition of some of these what I would call older depositions, something we already talked about.

The bottom line, Judge, here, is I think that -- I can't foretell the future but I can just kind of -- I'm getting a glimpse of it, that unlike maybe the overwhelming majority of cases, MDL cases -- and I've got to be careful what I say because I don't -- some of this involves strategy some of it involves ongoing settlement discussions -- but I foresee a reasonable chance that Bard is going to be happy allowing a number of these cases to be remanded and just deal with them one at a time as they come up, which would have accomplished nothing by way of this MDL, and I think we still have to be in a position to make sure that doesn't happen.

I mean, you even said, I think at the end of one of our bellwether trials, that you wonder what might happen with different rulings in front of a different jury and different

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state laws.

I think while you wouldn't call that officially a bellwether process, it is going to be. I mean, they're going to be the first four, five, or six cases that get tried in different jurisdictions where they don't have an FDA defense or where — or different 403 rulings come in based on different evidence. Or who knows. We saw a glimpse of three cases that — we almost saw one in the Recovery case that got resolved.

But there are some things that we as a leadership group have to understand that the bellwether process here was an important one. But personally -- I'm just saying personally I'm not seeing that it had much of an effect on the full and final and global resolution of this litigation.

Again, I wish I could go into more detail about that, but I can't because of confidentiality issues and other issues that I think might affect ongoing discussions about that. But I can just tell you, I don't know what the risks are, what the chances are, we're all kind of playing chicken here between now and July 1st whether or not cases are going to settle or cases are not going to settle and they're going to be put on your remand list for July 15.

I don't know whether that number is going to be only my cases or whether or not it's going to be my cases plus a number of other firms that I've been in communication with

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that seem to be in that -- are planning for that potential.

So, again, Your Honor, I can just tell you that this was not — this is something that we did after much deliberation and we knew there was going to probably be objections to this, especially by those that are involved in some settlement program that we know nothing about, whether or not — I haven't seen any dismissals be filed yet. I don't know whether releases — I don't know whether there is an opt—out provision in that settlement program, which, if there are, I don't know how many that would be, what that would do as far as the type of remands that you would have to deal with.

But we feel that in fairness and in equity to not only the work that's been done thus far, but to what we anticipate the work will be — there is no one in this world other than the person standing in front of Your Honor who wishes he didn't have any more obligations or duties to do common benefit work in this case. I mean, there are a lot of other projects in my firm or others that I could be looking at right now that are going to certainly be more lucrative than the potential of a 6 percent or a 9 percent assessment of what my firm's ultimate lodestar or my firm's ultimate common benefit award might be.

So I'm here on behalf of not just myself, but I think a number of -- certainly on behalf of the entire PEC,

which are six member firms that I won't say did all the work 13:29:54 1 2 but certainly did a good majority of the common benefit work, as well as a number of others that are not on our executive 3 committee that support this. 13:30:10 I mean, interesting that only two of -- I think only 6 two of our PLC members objected. I'm told one may be 7 withdrawing their objection. I've heard that. But I know 8 there is one that is involved in this other settlement who has objected to this, but that's the only firm that has. There are others on the phone. 13:30:34 10 11 Mr. O'Connor, Ms. Fleishman, or Daniel, if there is 12 anything that I failed to present to the Court you think I should have or you think we should bring to his attention. 13 May they speak, Your Honor, if they do? 14 13:30:53 15 THE COURT: Yes, they may. 16 Thank you, Mr. Lopez. 17 MR. LOPEZ: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Do any other members of the Plaintiffs' 18 19 Steering Committee wish to speak? 13:30:59 20 All right. Let's hear from Bard next, and then we'll hear from 21 22 the plaintiffs' attorneys who are on the phone. 23 MR. NORTH: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 As the Court is aware, Bard opposes any increase at 13:31:14 25 this point in the assessment percentage for the common

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benefit fund. We believe that the present assessment at 8 percent is reasonable and that the plaintiffs have not offered a persuasive justification under the law or prior MDL practice for the increase they're seeking, and we therefore ask that the motion be denied.

But let me address, if I could, at the outset, the plaintiffs' suggestion that Bard has no standing to oppose this request.

Candidly, we admit we do not have standing of the same enormity that some of the plaintiffs' attorneys do who have expressed their opposition, but we still have a concrete interest in what the percentage for the common benefit fund assessment is. And that's for a couple of reasons.

We believe it's axiomatic that any increase, and particularly the 75 percent increase from 8 percent to 14 percent that they're seeking will be a disincentive or at least a hindrance to settlement discussions.

The plaintiffs originally said, well, it won't affect settlement discussions because it will have no impact on the clients, individual plaintiffs themselves. As they later conceded in the supplemental filing, that's not true. They're asking just for the cost assessment alone to be increased from 2 to 5 percent, which will come directly out of an individual plaintiff's pocket.

And I also think it is too simplistic to say it will

have no effect, an increase, on future settlements as far as 13:32:45 1 2 the attorneys are concerned. The individual attorneys. 3 Because they say it's not their concern. Their client is still going to get the same amount. 13:33:01 5 But the fact of the matter is, as a practical matter, clients, the vast majority of them make the decision 6 7 whether to settle based upon the recommendation of their 8 attorneys. And the higher the assessment percentage goes, the less individual plaintiffs' attorneys will want to settle for rates or values that are acceptable to Bard. 13:33:21 10 11 THE COURT: Aren't you suggesting with that last 12 comment, Mr. North, that plaintiffs' lawyers would act unethically and would advise their clients not to settle 13 because the lawyer isn't getting enough personally out of the 14 13:33:38 15 case? 16 MR. NORTH: Your Honor, I would hope not. Professionally, I would hope not. 17 18 THE COURT: I would think not. And if not, then 19 that's not a concern, is it? MR. NORTH: But I think with advising, Your Honor, 13:33:47 20 21 people would have that in mind. It's a concern. I'll just 22 say that. It is a concern. 23 I understand what the Court is saying. I agree it 24 should not be a factor, but we do have a concern that it 13:33:59 25 might be.

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But more important -- or equally important,

Your Honor, what we're facing here is the fact that a great
number of plaintiffs and plaintiffs' attorneys who have
either settled cases or tentatively settled cases with Bard
have relied upon the existing 8 percent assessment. The CMO
Number 6, which set the 8 percent, said that that amount or
that percentage shall not be altered.

We have a firm settlement agreement for approximately 1900 cases with the Freese and Goss and Matthews firms, of which I think about 15- or 1600 are in this court that we discussed at a previous hearing I think in February.

Since that time, we have reached tentative settlements or are approaching what we believe momentarily will be settlements with as many as 22- or 2300 individual plaintiffs, if not more.

I believe the specter of the mass remands that Mr. Lopez paints is not necessarily correct. But that's as an aside.

The fact of the matter is we probably have either settled or on the brink of settlement half of the cases in this — at least in this MDL. And those settlements or near settlements have been reached based upon plaintiffs' reliance upon the 6 percent. I mean the 8 percent. And we are concerned as to what effect that's going to have,

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particularly on those settlements that are just about finalized but not inked in a settlement agreement yet.

I would note, Your Honor, that we believe that the amount they're seeking is abnormally high. We pointed out a lot of statistics in our filings. We pointed out the fact that we -- well, we surveyed as best we could all MDLs in comparable MDLs since 2010. We were able to compute that the mean assessment rate for common benefit funds for those MDLs was 7.4 percent and the median was 6 percent.

All -- the median and the mean of all of those prior percentages is less than the 8 percent that's already in effect in this MDL.

Interestingly, of the several dozen MDLs we have on that chart, we were only able to only identify six MDLs that have a rate as high as the 14 percent they are now seeking.

And as we noted, most commentators say that historically between 4 -- I mean, the assessment rate for the common benefit fund has been between 4 and 6 percent.

Your Honor, I would also note that the plaintiffs, we believe, have not presented a persuasive justification for the increase they seek.

Mr. Lopez focused primarily on post MDL activities after remand and what would be necessary, in his view, for counsel -- or leadership council.

We submit that that's not the appropriate work to be

reimbursed or compensated by the common benefit fund. As this Court has pointed out many times to us, the purpose of an MDL is for pretrial coordinated discovery. This Court went one step further and conducted three bellwether trials.

But the purpose of the MDL is discovery.

Coordinated discovery. They had performed those duties and that's what the common benefit fund is established to compensate them for. Not for all of the work that will be done in cases or may be done in cases, and that is speculative at this point, throughout the country. That, by definition, Your Honor, is not common benefit, and it's certainly not common benefit for the purpose of this MDL.

Some of the other justifications they offer in their briefs we believe are equally unpersuasive. They claim this MDL has been unduly prolonged. But the fact of the matter is the overall schedule of this MDL has lasted for less than a year more than what the parties and the Court originally planned.

It has been run efficiently. And virtually all discovery in this MDL was completed by 2017. And the last two years have not been extensive work other than the bellwether trials.

They also suggested, oh, we've tried so many cases.

The fact of the matter is in October, I think it was in 2015, at this Court's initial status conference or case management

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conference, the plaintiffs specifically talked about envisioning three to five bellwether trials, and we've had three. So at the time they sought the original assessment and the sought 9 percent and the Court awarded them 8 percent, they knew or anticipated at least three bellwether trials, exactly what's occurred.

Perhaps most confusingly, they suggest that things have changed because they didn't envision this many cases.

They envisioned, they said, about a thousand cases when they sought the original assessment and that now that we have 7,000-plus.

Well, when they sought the initial assessment, they justified the fact that it was above the mean because there wouldn't be as many cases. And they needed to have a higher percentage than the mean.

Well, by their own logic, the fact that we have seven times more cases whose settlements they will get the assessment from, by definition means they should not have an increase; if anything, they should have a decrease. But we're not asking for that, of course, but by their own logic, no justification — or no increase would be justified there.

Your Honor, lastly, I would suggest and respectfully dispute Mr. Lopez's characterization that the Plaintiffs' Leadership is in the dark and something is going on clandestine behind their back.

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The fact of the matter is in these settlements that have been reached, or tentative settlements, at least six and I think maybe seven members — or firms who are represented on the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee are involved and have tentatively committed to settlements.

Discussions are ongoing with all the members of the Plaintiffs' Executive Committee. Records are being reviewed of their cases. Discussions are ongoing. There may not be final resolutions with the members of the Executive Committee, but they are not in the dark and have not been excluded from this process.

Your Honor, in conclusion, we believe CMO Number 6 has a generous assessment, 8 percent, above the mean and median in all MDLs overall. It is an assessment that this court originally stated shall not be altered, and settlements have been reached in reliance on that. And we believe, as I've said earlier, that the increase they're seeking will simply hinder our efforts to completely resolve the cases in this MDL. And for that reason we would ask that the motion be denied.

THE COURT: Thanks, Mr. North.

Let's hear comments by Mr. Goss on the phone.

MR. GOSS: Thank you, Your Honor. My flight was canceled for weather and I appreciate the opportunity to appear telephonically.

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I'd like to make two comments at the beginning.

The first one is we've worked with Mr. Lopez and his firm and members of the Leadership Committee for quite some time in this litigation and other litigation. And by no means is our objection or opposition to this any comment on their work. They're good lawyers and they've done good work.

But what we do have a problem with is we're simply saying that the increase in the assessment over 8 percent is just not warranted in this situation.

Secondly, Your Honor, I'd like to address a statement that the Leadership made in the reply brief regarding our firms. Essentially they made a statement that we weren't familiar with the key issues in this litigation.

Your Honor, that's just not so. My firm has had — early on on the Bard PSC. We've submitted thousands of hours in this MDL and in other MDLs. We've prepared state court Bard cases for trial. We've obviously done settlement — incidentally, Your Honor, I think it's important that we haven't billed a single hour to this MDL for any of the settlement work we've done.

We've expended a lot of money on this case and on IVC cases in general. Mr. Matthews handled depositions for the *Booker* bellwether case. Mr. Chavez, with Mr. Matthews' firm, was on the team for the *Hyde* bellwether trial.

Importantly, Your Honor, we're total lead counsel

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with Mr. Lopez's firm in the *Cordis* IVC litigation, we're total lead counsel in the *Cook* IVC litigation. And, importantly, in the six cases that have been tried to jury verdicts, Mr. Matthews and I tried two of those. One of the cases is actually being appealed in the Houston Court of Appeals.

So the notion that our opposition is somehow without merit because we're not familiar with the litigation is simply incorrect, Your Honor.

With respect to our specific objections regarding assessment, and I won't step on the arguments that have already been made, but our first basis is that the 8 percent is a sufficient assessment, Your Honor.

If you'll recall, the Leadership asked for a 9 percent assessment at the beginning. They -- they knew less then than they know now, and they asked for 9 percent back then.

The fact of the matter is, Your Honor, the only cases they rely upon are quite different than the ones in this situation.

They rely on the *Pinnacle* hip litigation MDL case.

Pinnacle was different, Your Honor. Pinnacle had been ongoing for eight years, remains ongoing, and has had five bellwether trials. They had judgments appealed to the Fifth Circuit that have gone back — remanded back from the Fifth

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Circuit. So that case is not at all similar to this situation.

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They cite the testosterone litigation MDL. In the testosterone MDL they've conducted eight bellwether trials in a four-year period. And that court, Your Honor, specifically found that the PSC could not have anticipated that despite having thirty PSC firms involved in the case that it would still need to go outside and get non-PSC firms to come handle another three waves of bellwether trials. So that case really doesn't support the position for an increase in our situation.

Our second basis, Your Honor, is that they -- that this has failed to show anything that was unanticipated from the outset.

They said they originally predicted there would be a thousand or 2,000 cases. There's now I think close to 7600 cases. That would suggest that there should be a decrease in the assessment, not an increase.

And interestingly about that, Your Honor, you may recall back when we announced our settlement in February, there was some discussion about how Bard is requiring cases to be filed. So almost 1500, 1600 cases, if the Court will recall, were immediately filed.

So those are cases that were added just recently that didn't increase any work that the PSC had to do, the

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mere fact case numbers had gone up. Those cases were added because of Bard's requirement when they were settled.

I think I have seen recently a flurry of filings as well, and I think -- my suspicion is that it relates to the fact that the direct filing order is about to conclude so a lot of cases are being filed. Those cases haven't had -- have not added to any work that the steering committee's had to do over the past four years. So the fact that there's more cases actually benefits the leadership in this situation and doesn't suggest that an increase would be appropriate.

The PSC argues they didn't anticipate a preemption motion. Your Honor, I think it would be malpractice in today's times for a defense firm not to allege a preemption motion in a case involving the FDA. I've yet to see one where it wasn't brought. I think it was actually pled by Bard in this case before CMO 6 was even entered. So I don't think the fact that -- I think it's unpersuasive to state that a preemption motion couldn't have been anticipated.

I think, as Mr. North noted, three bellwether trials, those were anticipated early on. I think that the PSC representative anticipated three to five bellwether cases.

Lastly, with respect to this additional work and the ongoing work to do for post remand, obviously the 28 USC 1407 mandate is for consolidation for pretrial.

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And this Court is about to fulfill that mandate.

The PSC is about to fulfill that mandate. I'm aware of no authority to continue to submit time for common benefit work once cases are remanded.

I'm hearing -- I've heard arguments anywhere from a hundred to a thousand new cases could possibly be remanded to transferor courts around the country. I'm not sure whose cases those are. I'm not sure if they're leadership's cases. I'm not sure how long that's going to go on. But there has to be some finality to this, and I don't think 1407 ever anticipated that there would continue to be assessments or -- I'm sorry, submission of time and common benefit work for cases after the MDL's been concluded.

And, Your Honor, I think that you hit on the question when you asked Mr. Lopez about this with respect to who makes those rulings.

Well, Your Honor, when the cases get transferred to these transferor courts, presumably that judge and the attorneys in that case are going to be handling that. I can't imagine a situation where they're going to be -- even if they could, come to Your Honor and to the PSC lawyers to have discovery issues decided in the MDL court. I don't think that's appropriate.

Likewise, I don't think that the submission of time for that work is appropriate.

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There has to be finality. If there's truly going to be thousands of cases going on, this could go on forever.

And Mr. Lopez discusses holdbacks. Well, right there's a problem with a holdback. The holdback could be held back for years. Even in a situation where the common benefit submissions are cut off, like Judge Goodwin has done in the pelvic mesh litigation, he cut off common benefit submissions a long time before any cases were remanded.

But even in a situation like that, it would take years. The mesh assessment is being appealed still to the Fourth Circuit. So it will be three, four years down the road. And I think Mr. Lopez admits that. Even under his scenario it could be even longer.

So -- and the reason that's a problem, Your Honor, is that these clients, they have a lot more expenses than just what's being assessed against them. They have -- each of them typically has had a CT, an expert read that CT, medical records, filing fees, and related subpoenas and so forth. So they typically have 2- to \$3,000 worth of expenses that are outside of the assessment that they think -- that their non-PSC lawyer has incurred.

So if they get funds from a settlement, what will happen is attorney fees are taken out, the non-MDL assessments are taken out, a holdback is taken out, and -Your Honor, these are people that many of them are -- not to

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mention, Your Honor, they had medical liens. Some of them are substantial. Medical liens are taken out.

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So to say that, well, you know, it might -- we might not take their money, there might be a refund four, five years down the road, yeah, that doesn't offer a lot of solace to these people.

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So -- and I think that's a real problem, Your Honor.

8 9 Another basis for opposition, Your Honor, is it's extremely unfair to change this assessment here at the eleventh hour. Thousands of cases were settled, cases have been negotiated over the last six or seven months with the understanding that there's an 8 percent assessment.

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The PSC's, the substantial part of the rely brief is arguing that, well, this is just lawyers worrying about lawyers' money. Ultimately, they had to back off of that after we called them on it because it's not lawyers worried about lawyers' money, it's, you know, lawyers worried about clients' money. Clients don't like to have their money held back for years when it's unnecessary. That's why the -- you can't just pick a number out of the air and say, well, let's just say 14 percent, they did it in a couple of other MDLs. You can't just pick a number out of the air because this is real money to these people and it's going to be held for a long time. A long time.

Like anything else, my experience is that if you had

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money held back, somebody is going to find a way to spend it.

And, yeah, to -- to say, well, they'll get a refund down the road, that doesn't help out much, Your Honor.

And another thing, the reason it takes so long for there to ever be a refund is because before there can ever be an award, Your Honor, a lot of things still have to happen. Fee committees have to be appointed, applications have to be made for the award, applications have to be made for the allocations to the particular law firms. Then there has to be an award and an allocation. There has to be an objection process. That objection process has to be completed and there has to be an appeal process. And it goes on for a long, long time.

So it really doesn't help much to say, well, maybe we'll take 14 percent and, who knows, maybe you'll get some of it back four or five years from now. That's not very meaningful, Your Honor. That's why it needs to be tied to something.

And I have heard nothing about any estimates of how much time that is believed will be expended over the next six months or year. I've heard no estimates about here's how much money — they have a history. Here's how much money we think we might need to spend. I've heard no estimates on that.

The one thing I have heard that I found very

disturbing, and it's in their brief, is that they state 13:54:08 1 2 that -- let me get this right -- that they expect there will 3 be common benefits -- okay, here it is. That the PSC will 4 continue to fund cases post remand using common benefit funds and assessments. 13:54:27 6 To me that means the PSC's going to take this money 7 and they're going to continue to fund cases post remand. I 8 don't know whose. I don't know if it's going to be these thousands of cases that everybody's talking about or hundreds of cases. 13:54:42 10 11 You know, everything -- every MDL I've ever been 12 involved in, when the cases get remanded, the lawyers that get the cases on remand, that's their issue. They deal with 13 it. They get a trial package, they deal with it. They want 14 to talk to experts, they pay the experts for their time. 13:54:56 15 So I don't know what that means. If it's just an 16 17 unlimited amount of money out there to be spent, it shouldn't be that. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Goss, make your last comment, if you would. 13:55:17 20 MR. GOSS: Okay. Yeah. 21 Lastly -- well, two points, Your Honor. Just a few 22 23 minutes here. 24 There seems to be some fear by the PSC that there's 13:55:32 25 not going to be enough dollars at the end of the day to pay

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the fee that they expected from the outset. And I understand that. But, Your Honor, the PSC's not insulated from the highs and lows of litigation. The PSC needs to take the same risk that we do. Some work out better than others, just like some cases work out better than others.

Finally, Your Honor, I'll say that there's been 16 joinders in our objection. Some from PSC members. The Bard firm has also filed its own objection. And for four years the PSC didn't need an increase in the assessment. They didn't need an increase in the assessment when they're negotiating their individual cases and settling individual cases and paid at 8 percent. They didn't need an increase in 2017 when they were making a global demand. And they haven't shown that one's due now. They didn't even request one until after we had announced a settlement last February.

So for all those reasons, Your Honor, we'd request the motion be denied.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Goss.

Mr. Cappelli.

MR. CAPPELLI: Yes, Your Honor. For the Bern plaintiffs, and I'll be very brief.

Mr. Goss covered expenses and an amount of issues that I also would have touched on. But I just want to touch on really one main point, Your Honor, and that is I have yet to hear Mr. Lopez, through their papers or through his

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argument today, articulate a reason, a specific reason for a necessary increase. Something that was unanticipated. And I say that because Mr. Lopez is a well-experienced attorney, a good attorney, an attorney who is well-versed in mass torts.

And I find it -- I get taken back somewhat when I hear that it was -- we couldn't expect bellwethers or we couldn't expect preemption or we couldn't expect all the motions.

And I take that, and I think the Court has to take that, with a grain of salt because all of these things are normal practice when it comes to mass torts. And they should not be something that is not anticipated by someone in leadership, especially with the leaders that are involved in this litigation with their vast experience.

Nobody's questioning the work product that these firms did. What we're questioning here is necessity of an additional common benefit fee that they themselves can't articulate why they need it or what the point is.

They talk about a whole bunch of things that may or may not happen in the future, people dropping out. And Mr. Goss touched on why those things aren't even relevant to the discussion.

But one other issue that I want to touch on and very briefly is the fact that -- and Mr. Goss touched on this a little bit -- which is the addition of these cases where the

litigation and the MDL has grown. The work product for those 13:58:29 1 2 additional plaintiffs hasn't been there or hasn't been 3 necessitated by the additional plaintiffs. 4 Therefore, you're not necessarily by sheer numbers 13:58:46 5 seeing additional work. What you're seeing addition to is 6 additional pot of money that is going to come out of the 7 regular common benefit fund without the necessary -- without 8 additional work product having to go to that. 9 So I would agree with Mr. Goss and Bard's attorney 13:59:05 10 when the number of plaintiffs goes up, the need for the 11 common benefit fund traditionally should actually be going 12 down. And we're seeing the opposite here. Once again, going 13 back to the whole point with no real articulated reason for 14 it. All other points really were covered by Mr. Goss and 13:59:23 15 Bard's attorney, Your Honor. And with that, I'll let the 16 17 Court go. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 19 Mr. Bern. MR. BERN: Your Honor, Mr. Cappelli covered it for 13:59:37 20 21 me. Thank you. 22 THE COURT: All right. Thanks. 23 Does anybody else on the phone wish to make any 24 comment? 13:59:47 25 All right.

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Mr. Lopez, do you want to respond to any of this?

MR. LOPEZ: Your Honor, I'm aware of three of the 22 or 23 PLC firms that are involved in the Freese/Goss/Matthews settlement who -- I've only talked to two, but both have made it clear they cannot share with me the details of that settlement. So I still don't know the details. It's a fact that two of them do. And neither one of them are objecting, by the way, to this, at least the two I spoke to, objecting to this petition that we're making today.

Couple things to note is -- and I think the reasoning in the *Pinnacle* and testosterone cases for the increase, again in the holdback, not in what we're asking Your Honor to award, are fairly parallel to what -- the points that I've made today.

The most important thing, however, is to note that in the *Pinnacle* case, Judge Kincaid increased the holdback to 18.5 percent in fees and 6.5 percent in costs. And Judge Kennelly, in the testosterone case, increased the holdback to 14.5 percent in fees and 5 percent in costs.

We are asking the Court to hold back 9 percent, again, under a case in an MDL that has, maybe arguably, more complexities about it and maybe more things that we're going to have to deal with in the future.

Let's talk about that, Mr. Goss' point about this going on and on and on. I don't want it to go on and on and

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on. I think our work as a PLC and the work that we need to do to make sure folks are adequately prepared and armed to try their own cases is something that will probably end by this calendar year. I'm hoping it does. I'm thinking that by the time we do these preservation depositions and deal with some of the other issues that we still need to do despite the fact there's no longer going to be cases here, but I think things that I think the transferor courts would prefer and appreciate were done here so they don't have to address them.

Again, if there's an issue with a deposition -- like, for example, we come to and you say we need to take a preservation deposition or an updated deposition of Dr. Ciavarella and you deny that request, fine. Then it becomes an issue for a transferor court or a group of transferor courts to get together and decide what they're going to do about that.

So that's up to you.

In other words, I'm hoping you tell me, but for some administrative things that maybe just have to do with this issue, and that is getting with a special master and putting together a fee committee, then my work's done. And not only my work, but the work of those that want to continue to do this work for folks that might have to try cases.

Yes, our PEC and others have committed to whatever

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the first handful of cases that might be going to trial on remand that we would continue to treat those as bellwether cases because we think that's for the good of all litigants that might get transferred or remanded.

You know, a lot of this has to do that us offering not only you, but maybe these transferor courts from having to deal with what could be an enormous amount of chaos if there's not some type of continued coordination and common generic work done. Like I said, we anticipate that being done by — including the appeals. The Ninth Circuit appeal is done, I think, and Ms. Zaic can probably talk to you about that, but I think there may be reply briefs. But eventually that will be heard and that will go up to the Supreme Court. I mean, we can probably give you a — some kind of a forecast of what that cost might be —

I agree that the concern should be the plaintiffs here in the cost assessment. We chose 5 percent because we looked at what was done in testosterone and *Pinnacle* and it was 5 and -- plus 6.5. I think we would be able to give the Court a more -- once we find out what cases are settling for, we might be able to give the Court a better idea of what that number, what the more realistic number should be and that -- the cost part of this can be something that we can resolve in a short period of time so that if there is an extra 1 percent that was held back that the plaintiffs shouldn't have had to

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pay, they can be reimbursed. And that is something that can be administered through a third party.

But, you know, I'm also taken aback by the fact that

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hit with another 5 percent. I mean, none of them are getting hit — that's the expense in any one of those cases, whether it be a small case or a large settlement of retaining one expert, just retaining the expert in the case that they have the benefit of. So the cost of that, spread out among however many litigants, are paying 5 percent of your settlement. So in a \$100,000 settlement, you're paying \$5,000. That's

assuming that's what you agree should be a reasonable cost

plaintiff who has only spent 2- to \$3,000 thus far to get a

scan and submit their settlement to a settlement program.

don't think it's something that a plaintiff would say, well,

you know, I got to pay 7- to \$8,000 in a \$100,000 settlement.

settlement who had to do nothing really more than to have a CT

So I don't think that argument is a viable one and I

assessment, is something that's -- that would cause a

these clients have 2- to \$3,000 in expenses and they might get

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I mean, alls you need to do is do what I'm doing with my clients and saying, by the way, that is saving you hundreds of thousands of dollars if you were litigating this case alone. So it's still on a fairness and equitable basis. I don't think that is going to be a deterrent to any plaintiff agreeing to a settlement.

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Again, this additional -- we don't plan to create work. It could be that you tell us, no, Mr. Lopez, these are issues that I'm not going to deal with here. I think we've already agreed that we should be doing trial preservation depositions of experts and I think that's something we have to do. But I think there are other things that -- and if you say no, then it's no.

But, again, we're not asking -- I'm just telling you from the position that I'm in and the position that our PEC is in, and looking at the work that's been done in this case, the additional work we anticipate doing over the next six months, the quality of the work that's been done, the potential success of this litigation, we feel that in order to protect those that have done this work and maybe to encourage those to continue to do the work that needs to be done, that we would urge the Court to increase the holdback, not the assessment but the holdback, on attorneys' fees -- originally we asked for 7 percent and you said 6, and I'm going to ask you to increase the fee assessment to 9 percent, not the 14.5 or 18.5 that Judge Kennelly and Judge Kincaid respectively did in very recent similar litigations, and to increase the costs, at least at this point, to 5 percent.

And if you want a better estimate of that,

Your Honor, because I know that involves clients where -- in

fact, I called Mr. Goss and we had a conversation with him and

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his partner, Mr. Freese, so I wanted to talk to him about that part of the assessment. I wanted to talk to them about whether or not that is something that — if he can give me some information about his settlement, whether or not that's something where we might be able to reach some kind of a compromise. And they said no.

I didn't have authority to reduce it, but I had authority to, through the PEC, to have that discussion. And I'm still willing to have that discussion. I don't want that to be a deterrent, and I don't think it is, but I think we need to be fair to the plaintiffs. But I even think 5 percent — and even if it was a million-dollar settlement, a \$50,000 assessment compared to what we've paid to try these cases is a small fraction of what that plaintiff might otherwise have to play.

So If you have any other questions, Your Honor, I'm here to answer them and -- but that's all I have to say at this time.

THE COURT: I do have a couple of questions for you, Mr. Lopez.

And I have a question or two for Mr. North as well.

I take it, Mr. Lopez, that you agree with the assertion that if I were to increase the holdback for costs in the case, that that would be borne by the clients, not the lawyers. Do you agree with --

14:09:44 1 MR. LOPEZ: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 In your papers, you indicate in your motion that 4 there has been an assessment, I think you describe it as, or 14:10:06 maybe it's a contribution, from folks on the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee of \$6 million for costs. 6 7 MR. LOPEZ: Right. Closer to 7 now, but yeah. 8 THE COURT: I understand that to be money that people 9 have put into a pot to be used to pay costs that were incurred 14:10:24 10 in the litigation. 11 That's a different number than what's actually been 12 spent for costs and expenses in litigation. Now, I have the most recent report from Judge Corodemus about what's been 13 spent, and that's not public, that's not something that's 14 14:10:47 15 shared with everybody, but it's less than \$6 million. 16 And I assume that -- and it also includes all 17 expenses incurred through the fourth quarter -- no, I'm sorry, through the third quarter of 2018, which would include 18 the last bellwether trial. 19 14:11:27 20 MR. LOPEZ: Well, for the most part. I mean, some of those bills probably filtered in after. 21 22 THE COURT: But it seems to me that the bulk of 23 expenses were in discovery and all of the travel that had to 24 be done there and deposition costs and the expert fees in the 14:11:41 25 bellwether trials, and most of that was submitted in this most

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recent report from Judge Corodemus through the third quarter of 2018. I think I'll get the next one pretty soon for the rest.

MR. LOPEZ: Right. She's working on it now.

THE COURT: And it's less than \$6 million. So I assume it's that number that I ought to have in mind when I'm assessing the costs incurred in the case rather than the \$6 million that have been assessed of the --

MR. LOPEZ: Yeah, I mean, there's money still in that account. So, yeah. I know there's been a contribution that has exceeded \$6 million. I know there are expenses that have been paid since then. Again, I rely on Judge Corodemus. We give her our complete accounting on everything that we spend, so she would know.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to do something unusual and I'm going to have you come up to sidebar so I can ask you a question about a report that's not public, just to make sure I'm not misreading it, if you would.

(Sidebar discussion reported but not transcribed herein.)

THE COURT: Thanks for your patience, Counsel.

The entire purpose of that sidebar was so that I understand the report that I have received, or reports I should say, from the special master in this case who is submitting numbers to me about costs incurred and hours billed, and that is Judge Corodemus. There wasn't any

14:19:57 1 argument on any of the issues that we had talked about at 2 sidebar. 3 A second -- well, let me -- let me ask you one other 4 question. Actually, two other questions. 14:20:12 5 The Case Management Order Number 6 does include the 6 statement which says -- and I'm now looking at Docket 372, 7 page 10. It says, "The assessment amount is 8 percent, which 8 includes 6 percent for attorneys' fees and 2 percent for 9 expenses. The assessment represents a holdback," and then 14:20:51 10 there's a citation to the Zyprexa case, "and shall not be altered." 11 12 That is the language in the Case Management Order. 13 I had Jeff go back and check, Mr. Lopez, and that 14 language "shall not be ordered" was in the Case Management Order you proposed. It came from you. 14:21:08 15 16 So I guess the question I have is what did you 17 intend, if you remember, when this case management order was submitted to say that the assessment shall not be altered? 18 MR. LOPEZ: Well, we also submitted with that -- I'll 19 14:21:31 20 be honest, I don't remember the genesis of that and why that 21 was put in. And of course wherever you see the word 22 "shall" --23 THE COURT: I know that other phrase in the joint 24 prosecution agreement --14:21:46 25 MR. LOPEZ: Okay.

14:21:47 1 THE COURT: -- that says -- the way I read it is you 2 won't seek an increase unless you think it's necessary. 3 MR. LOPEZ: Right. But I got -- I adopted the "shall not be 4 THE COURT: 14:21:57 5 altered" language from you and didn't know if you had some memory of what was intended at the time. 6 7 MR. LOPEZ: No. Obviously it's an unfortunate 8 statement to have to deal with right now, but other than to 9 say that I think it still remains within the equitable powers 14:22:11 10 of the Court under the principles that really deal with these 11 kinds of issues to provide the kind of relief that we're 12 requesting. 13 I think -- I don't want to go through the panoply of issues that I think were something we didn't anticipate, 14 but -- and I think that -- again, I -- in looking at 14:22:33 15 Judge Kennelly and Judge Kincaid's rationales --16 THE COURT: Excuse me. 17 18 Folks, somebody on the line has failed to mute your phone and we're hearing your activities. If you could mute 19 14:22:53 20 it, please. Go ahead, Mr. Lopez. 21 22 MR. LOPEZ: Again, Your Honor, I understand that. 23 And, again, I think I'm just doing my job. I'm just thinking 24 I'm doing the job that I was appointed to do. Not just me, 14:23:03 25 but I'm doing it as the point person for not only our

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executive committee but a number of other firms that have contributed significant work and -- you know, just kind of a -- a fairly significant change of circumstances.

I mean, I think that settlement that's happened that we know nothing about, it's usually the PLC or leadership that knows what's going on with settlement, and here it's just the opposite. And some of the things I think we still need to do in anticipation of remands.

And, again, Your Honor, it could be in the end, when you look at this these issues, you're going to decide that 9 percent -- you're not going to award 9 percent in attorneys' fees but, again, that's something -- I don't think it's going to take years and years for us to get there. I think -- again, I want an opportunity to see if we can propose to you maybe a different type of cost assessment. I've got some ideas about that that may, in fact, help decrease that percentage so the clients don't to have bear more than double, I think, what the original cost assessment was.

But I think the -- as far as the fee part of this thing, I think that -- I mean, it's no secret that the work that's been done in this case started before this MDL by people that are now part of the leadership committee, Plaintiffs' Leadership Committee, and have been done by a number of folks since that time. And that's been used for

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the benefit of whatever settlement discussions are going on now and will be used for the benefit of cases that might have to get tried in transferor courts.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you one other question. I understand the argument on your side that the whole purpose of a common benefit fund is to fairly compensate those who have really created the value in the case by the work of preparing cases for trial and trying some.

I think the other side has a pretty strong argument as well of unfair reliance or justifiable reliance that there were by I think February almost 2,000 cases where a term sheet was signed on the understanding that the assessment was 8 percent.

Here's -- here's the concern that I'd appreciate you addressing. I went back and looked at the previous reports from Judge Corodemus, and as of May last year the report included 89 percent of all of the hours, at least in the most recent report are included, and 86 percent of all expenses.

So if the concern in the case is that this case was getting more expensive than the 8 percent would really properly reimburse, it seems to me that was pretty clear a year ago, and I'm concerned that the request to increase the holdback wasn't made until after I had ordered you to have settlement discussions, which were by November 20th of last year, and then even after a number of the cases had reached a

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settlement in principle and reliance on the lower number, when it looks to me as though, projecting out what the expenses and hours would be, if the concern is that the 8 percent won't reimburse what this case has cost, that could have been foreseen.

Would you give me your thoughts on that.

MR. LOPEZ: Yeah. I can say this. That, you know, obviously I think during that period of time we weren't really focused on this kind of an issue and when we started talking discussing settlement, I -- we had no idea at the time that there was actually this other -- we actually thought when we started these discussions last fall that the PLC, through the PEC, would come up with some kind of a program to settle cases on behalf of everyone in the MDL.

We had no idea that ongoing for almost a year already was this other settlement program that was announced to us shortly before it was announced to you. So we didn't know anything about that.

That might have prompted us to take a look at what the common benefit situation was, what our lodestar was, some of the work we anticipated going forward.

Could we have made that sooner? We could have. But we wanted to kind of see -- play out -- see this how this whole settlement process was going to play out so we maybe wouldn't have to.

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But now we're sitting here, I don't know, we're about a month and three days, three or four days away from you getting a list of the cases that have to be remanded.

And -- you know, I'm not saying there's no hope that this case can't settle between now and July 1 as to everybody but -- I don't know. I think what we're dealing with, we're dealing with a lot of unknowns about that.

And, again, I think the lawyers that were involved in those discussions, you know, in many ways, they benefited from the fact that while they were doing that and maybe even collecting a lot more cases, I wasn't doing that. I was actually -- you know, me and many others were continuing to litigate this case so that this opportunity for them to settle the case happened.

And if -- I don't think there should be an issue on whether or not the work that we did benefited them from reaching those settlements and what that benefit is, whether it's 6 percent or 9 percent is a decision you can -- I mean, it could be that when they come in, you know, here a year or so from now and they may make a really good argument as to why they should only pay 6 percent in assessments as opposed to 9, or whatever it is we may be asking you to do at that time.

But I don't -- I mean, I -- it doesn't change the equitable principles that should apply to the work product

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and the work that we did.

You know, getting back to when they started these, I think they -- I've heard that these discussions actually started before the *Booker* trial and they continued until what -- and, again, I don't know. I'm speculating. I've heard things. You know.

There's a song I hear all the time that reminds

me -- I mean, I just think it probably hits everybody. It

says, I wish I knew what I know now when I was younger, you

know, because what happens is you just -- you realize that as

you gain more knowledge, as you move forward through

processes like this, and you're doing it to the extent that

you've done it and others have done it, you know, you wish

you could have -- you knew back then what we know now about

where we would be in this litigation and the quality of the

work and -- and, frankly, the amount of work that needs to be

done going forward. I anticipate there's going to be more

trials.

But, anyway, I'm getting -- I'm digressing from the issue.

The issue is still going to be what's fair under the circumstances. You know, is assessing the plaintiffs an additional whatever percentage fair if, in fact, the money that was spent gave them that opportunity? I know they said they relied on it, but I don't see any evidence of that

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having influenced that settlement at all. I mean, I've heard people say it did but I don't -- I mean, other than people saying, well, geez, we wouldn't have entered this settlement had we known that we would have had to pay -- and even address it. They can't do what's in the best interest of a client to settle a case based upon whether or not their fee is going to be assessed an additional 2 or 3 percent.

The same with costs. I mean, if the clients' costs are the clients' cost, and that cost is but a fraction of what that client might have been assessed had they individually been litigating that case, in fairness, should the clients still have to pay that additional cost?

I just don't -- I mean, I've heard a lot about that influencing settlement, about there being reliance on that, but I just -- I think that is a lot more speculative and there's really no evidence of that. But what's not speculative is the reports you've been given by Judge Corodemus about the number of hours that have been spent on this case and the number -- and I think we've clarified the cost issue at sidebar, and the amount of work that might be ahead of us.

It could be -- Your Honor, if all these cases settle July 1, I mean, if you entered a holdback order between now and then, and we could address the fact that, you know, all those things that we were anticipating happening in the

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               future didn't happen and we can -- you know, we can talk to
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               others in our group and the PEC and others that have settled
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               the case and we'll come back to you and say, you know, we
               don't need that holdback anymore.
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                        The reason for the holdback, I think Judge -- I keep
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               quoting Judge Kennelly and Judge Kincaid because I think they
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               were faced with the same issue, is it's the uncertainty and
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               the unknown that we need to protect, and I think the people
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               that are going to be potentially putting in more time and
               more money into this litigation for the common benefit, and
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               who have done that, you know, need to be able to be protected
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               in the event we come back to you and can show you that maybe
               6 percent was not an appropriate assessment at the time.
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                        THE COURT: All right. Thanks, Mr. Lopez.
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                        MR. LOPEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                        THE COURT: Mr. North --
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                        MS. ZAIC: Your Honor.
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                        THE COURT: Yes.
                                   I apologize. Julie Reed Zaic on behalf of
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                        MS. ZAIC:
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               the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee.
                        May I make an additional comment on behalf of
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               plaintiffs?
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                        THE COURT: Yes.
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                        MS. ZAIC: Again, I apologize. I will make it very
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               short.
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14:33:53 14:34:06 I just want to clarify something that was mentioned earlier by Mr. Goss, and I apologize I didn't catch counsel's name, an additional objector who spoke. But with regard to the preemption filing, I agree that preemption filings are common, they're anticipated in MDLs.

But the preemption motion filed by Bard in this matter was not of the kind that is normally seen in an MDL.

It was, to my knowledge, unprecedented in the MDL with regard to the legal theory that they brought forward.

There were probably two to three individual district court cases with published opinions prior to Bard filing that motion, whereas a preemption motion is usually filed at the outset of litigation or at the end during the dispositive phase.

If you recall, Your Honor, Bard actually asked for leave from the Court to file their papers at the time that they did, which was March of 2017. The legal theory encompassed how individual the issue was to Bard, and it was treated differently than preemption motions that are normally anticipated are usually treated in a court.

If you recall, Your Honor, we actually took on a separate discovery track. We incurred additional expenses and time with preparing expert reports and additional discovery on those reports specific to this individual preemption issue. The papers were filed in March 2017, and

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the time that it took for several PSC firms who stepped aside 14:35:21 1 2 to handle that matter culminated in an oral argument that did 3 not take place until a week before Thanksgiving, 2017. was ten months. 14:35:37 5 I'm sure Your Honor recalls the voluminous filings, Your Honor's clerks certainly remember the voluminous 6 7 filings. 8 But I just wanted to make that clarification with 9 regard to preemption in this matter and a legal theory that was used. I especially wanted to clarify the record -- I 14:35:48 10 11 apologize, but when the word malpractice was actually placed 12 on the record, I feel compelled to make the clarification. 13 Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thanks, Ms. Zaic. 14 I do think the malpractice comment was directed at 14:36:01 15 defense counsel, not plaintiffs, but I understand your point. 16 17 Mr. North, the question I had was, from Bard's 18 perspective, what do you anticipate in the way of trial preservation depositions of experts or corporate witnesses 19 14:36:22 20 that need to be done in this MDL? 21 MR. NORTH: We actually were having a discussion 22 about that yesterday, Your Honor. Right now we are 23 anticipating probably three to five at most. 24 THE COURT: Of whom? Generally. What categories? 14:36:39 25 MR. NORTH: Not experts. A couple of corporate

witnesses. Probably Ms. O'Quinn, the regulatory person who no longer works at Bard. Probably a couple of other employees that have moved on and therefore it's difficult to bring them live. So my best estimate is three to five at most.

THE COURT: So you're not inclined to take expert preservation depositions?

MR. NORTH: Not right now, Your Honor, no.

THE COURT: If the cases go back and there's going to be ten trials, then your view is that those experts should appear in all ten cases as opposed to being subject to a trial deposition that could be played in all ten cases?

MR. NORTH: I believe so, Your Honor, but I believe the odds of that happening are not particularly great. I believe we're going to see a lot of these cases resolve before they're ever remanded. And I also believe there are not going to be that many trials once they are remanded in that the remand itself will spur settlement on a lot of these. If it doesn't before the remand.

It is possible we might do -- we talked about one expert, but he's a very limited issue expert and not one of the major ones. We do not plan to do at this point major preservation depos of all of the experts.

If I change our thinking I will let the Court know that, but that is our preliminary sort of decision in our initial discussions.

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                        THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.
                        Mr. Lopez, did you want to comment on that issue
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               specifically?
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                        MR. LOPEZ: Yeah. I think that -- you know, maybe
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               we're different positions with respect to experts. I think we
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               need to probably preserve every generic expert on the
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               plaintiff side for preservation.
                        Defense counsel has maybe different ideas about that
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               or different access or different resources. But I think --
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               you know, I mean, in fairness to the lawyer and our country
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               courthouse who has limited resources to somebody who has
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               unlimited resources, I think we have to make that expert
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               available to him or her. And the only sure way of doing that
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               is to do preservation depositions of our experts.
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                        THE COURT: All right.
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                        Thank you all for your arguments. I'll take this
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               under advisement and I think get a decision out within the
               next few days. It won't take long.
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                        Thank you all.
                        MR. LOPEZ: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                        MR. NORTH:
                                    Thank you.
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                    (End of transcript.)
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CERTIFICATE I, PATRICIA LYONS, do hereby certify that I am duly appointed and qualified to act as Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing pages constitute a full, true, and accurate transcript of all of that portion of the proceedings contained herein, had in the above-entitled cause on the date specified therein, and that said transcript was prepared under my direction and control, and to the best of my ability. DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 6th day of June, 2019. s/ Patricia Lyons, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter